

Section 5

TIME: 15 Minutes
13 Questions

For each question in this section, select the best answer from among the given choices and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

DIRECTIONS: Read the passages and answer the questions that follow. Each question will be based on the information stated or implied in the selection or its introduction, and may be based on the relationship between the passages.

Questions 1–13 are based on the following passages.

The following selections are excerpted from two presidential inaugural speeches. Passage 1 is from John F. Kennedy; Passage 2 was delivered by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Passage 1

- 1 Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

This much we pledge—and more.

- 5 To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of co-operative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do, for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

- To those new states whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we
10 pledged our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom, and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the
15 tiger ended up inside.

- To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required, not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is
20 right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

Passage 2

This is pre-eminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured, will
25 revive, and will prosper.

So first of all let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror, which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.

In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and
30 vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.

In such a spirit on my part and yours we face our common difficulties. They concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunk to
35 fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no markets for their produce; the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone.

40 More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers
45 conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty, and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods
50 have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money-changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

1. In line 3 "liberty" most nearly means

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| (A) privilege. | (D) freedom. |
| (B) familiarity. | (E) cooperation. |
| (C) emancipation. | |

2. In lines 12–13 the use of “supporting” in two ways emphasizes the
- (A) idea that liberty itself is more important than the form it takes.
 - (B) struggle between freedom and tyranny.
 - (C) power that countries can wield in alliance with one another.
 - (D) desire of the speaker to influence the politics of weaker countries.
 - (E) importance the speaker places on individual freedom.
3. In lines 14–15 the phrase “in the past . . . ended up inside” is a reference to
- (A) nations of the past who built great empires through co-operative efforts.
 - (B) the importance of remembering all those who have lost their lives defending liberty.
 - (C) the importance of remembering the struggles and hardships that the first free societies fought in order to preserve liberty.
 - (D) the importance of remembering that those who tried to gain by following despotic governments in the past eventually lost their freedom.
 - (E) the valor of nations that declared their independence against overwhelming odds.
4. The statement “If a free society . . . save the few who are rich” (lines 20–21) suggests that the author believes that
- (A) supporting the poor is the function of government in a free society.
 - (B) protecting liberty abroad is a necessary component of a free society.
 - (C) suppressing communism is the goal of a free society.
 - (D) democracy is synonymous with a free society.
 - (E) defending liberty is not a valid reason to go to war.

5. In line 24 the word "endure" most nearly means
- (A) exist. (D) confirm.
(B) linger. (E) flourish.
(C) withstand.
6. The author of Passage 2 uses the phrase "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself" (lines 26–27) to suggest that
- (A) the problems of which he speaks are illusory and inconsequential.
(B) the dire problems of which he speaks can be overcome if a strong effort is put forth.
(C) once the unscrupulous people in power are exposed that the economy will improve.
(D) the nation will eventually prosper despite the grim present outlook.
(E) speaking the truth will lead to greater prosperity.
7. In lines 33–39 the author most likely describes "our common difficulties" in order to
- (A) illustrate the near impossibility of conquering these problems.
(B) back up his earlier statement about the importance of speaking the whole truth.
(C) portray the powers of observation that a leader must possess.
(D) show that farmers are the hardest hit by economic difficulties.
(E) point out that these difficulties are merely transitory in nature.
8. The author of Passage 2 most likely mentions "the perils which our forefathers conquered" (lines 44–45) in order to
- (A) escape from present misery by drawing on the past.
(B) put current hardships in an historical context to show that no problem is insurmountable.
(C) illustrate that despite hardship conditions could be much worse than they are.

- (D) draw strength from the fact that our forefathers were able to overcome adversity.
- (E) remind his audience that perils have existed in every age and will continue to exist.
9. The overall tone of Passage 2 can be said to be one of
- (A) hopeless fatalism. (D) cautious optimism.
- (B) desperate fear. (E) frank honesty.
- (C) grim acceptance.
10. The authors of both passages are concerned with
- (A) the ability of their nation to thrive despite any adversarial conditions.
- (B) the ability of their nation to overcome economic hardship.
- (C) what it means to be free.
- (D) the role of the president in a democratic society.
- (E) the role of their nation on a global scale.
11. The contrast between the intended audience for the two passages can best be described by which statement?
- (A) Passage 1 addresses the whole free world while Passage 2 addresses only one nation.
- (B) Both passages address only one nation.
- (C) Both passages address the entire free world.
- (D) It is impossible to generalize about the intended audiences from the information given.
- (E) Passage 1 addresses a much smaller audience than does Passage 2.
12. Lines 20–21 of Passage 1 echoes what theme from Passage 2?
- (A) A strong nation has to have the capacity to help those who are struggling to survive.
- (B) A thriving nation must protect the rich.

- (C) A free society must completely support the poor.
 - (D) A clearly defined class structure is necessary if a nation is to survive.
 - (E) A nation must be prosperous if it is to influence world events.
13. Both passages mention which of the following as being important to the success of a nation as they describe it?
- (A) Unity among peoples or countries
 - (B) Powerful leadership
 - (C) A strong foreign policy
 - (D) A willingness to protect liberty at all costs
 - (E) The ability to overcome material difficulties

STOP

If time still remains, you may go back and check your work.
When the time allotted is up, you may go on to the next section.